S/103/62/023/012/011/013
D201/D308

9.2120

AUTHOR: Vitkov, M.G.   (Moscow)

TITLE: The evaluation of pulse parameters of
ferro-magnetic laminated and tape cores

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 12,
1962, 1686 - 1691

TEXT: The author considers approximate analytical
methods of determining the following parameters of square hyster-
esis loop ferromagnetic cores: the maximum dynamic resistance R_m
of the core, by assuming that for all core layers $r(B) = r_m$, where
$r(B)$ is its dynamic resistance: the dynamic resistance of the
material from the experimental characteristics of R_m and e_m in
a constant magnetic field H_e and finally the switching coefficient
S_w: this coefficient is shown to be determined as being the sum
of a component Q_s, determined only by the dynamic properties of the
core material and of a second component Q_δ stated to be determined
by the surface effect at the core. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

The evaluation of pulse ...

S/103/62/023/012/011/013
D201/D308

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1961

Card 2/2

84473

S/103/60/021/010/006/010
B012/B063

24.7900 (1035, 1144, 1160)

AUTHOR: Vitkov, M. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: Consideration of the Weak Surface Effect During the
               Magnetic Reversal of a Ferromagnetic Plate

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 10,
               pp. 1393-1400

TEXT: When investigating the effect of eddy currents during the magnetic
reversal of cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop, it is necessary to
solve non-linear differential equations. In the present paper, this
problem is solved analytically for the case of a weak surface effect. The
presence of such an effect delays the magnetic reversal and changes its
form. The author derives a formula that makes it possible to determine
the delay time easily. The dependence of this time on the thickness and
the material properties of a laminated core is explained. The problem is
solved by the method of successive approximation. The author gives the
fundamental elements of this method applied to platelike cores (Fig. 1).
The change in the magnetic state is expressed by the impulse Q of the

Card 1/3

84473

S/103/60/021/010/006/010
B012/B063

$24.7900 (1035, 1144, 1160)$

AUTHOR: Vitkov, M. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: Consideration of the Weak Surface Effect During the
              Magnetic Reversal of a Ferromagnetic Plate

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 10,
              pp. 1393-1400

TEXT: When investigating the effect of eddy currents during the magnetic
reversal of cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop, it is necessary to
solve non-linear differential equations. In the present paper, this
problem is solved analytically for the case of a weak surface effect. The
presence of such an effect delays the magnetic reversal and changes its
form. The author derives a formula that makes it possible to determine
the delay time easily. The dependence of this time on the thickness and
the material properties of a laminated core is explained. The problem is
solved by the method of successive approximation. The author gives the
fundamental elements of this method applied to platelike cores (Fig. 1).
The change in the magnetic state is expressed by the impulse Q of the

Card 1/3

84473

Consideration of the Weak Surface Effect   S/103/60/021/010/006/010
During the Magnetic Reversal of a Ferromagne- B012/B063
tic Plate

reversing magnetic field (Ref. 2), and formulas (1) - (3) are written
down. The magnetic reversal of the inner layers is related to the im-
pulse of the external field, and the effect of eddy currents must be taken
into account. The eddy currents induced during the magnetic reversal
of the plate generate an additional impulse Q_{inn} for the inner layers.

Thus, Q is equal to the sum of Q_{out} and Q_{inn}. It is shown that already
in the first approximation the impulse of the reversing field depends
on the depth of the plate layer. Formulas (5) and (6) are written down
for the corrections to the first approximation. The corresponding curves
may be drawn with the help of these formulas. The proper selection of
the induction values in these formulas is of particular significance.
The simplest way is to set the induction equal to the surface induction.
The surface effect observed on a thin permalloy sheet 5 μ thick is
diagrammatically shown in Fig. 3. The effect is only slightly marked,
and the approximation carried out guarantees an accuracy of about 10%.
Calculation and experiment are intercompared by means of the experimental
mean values of induction and formulas (8) and (9). These formulas are

Card 2/3

84473

Consideration of the Weak Surface Effect
During the Magnetic Reversal of a
Ferromagnetic Plate

S/103/60/021/010/006/010
B012/B063

verified by means of the results of an investigation of laminated cores
made of permalloy sheet 10 and 20 μ thick (Ref. 1). In this case, the
surface effect is distinctly marked. Nevertheless, the values obtained
from formulas (8) and (9) agree with the experimental values. These
formulas were derived using data by V. L. Dyatlov. Next, he investigated
the duration of magnetic reversal. As this is theoretically infinite,
the concept of duration is used in practice for stabilization at any level.
Formula (10) gives the relative increase of the impulse required for mag-
netic reversal at a given level. Moreover, it determines the relative
increase of the coefficient of core reversal. Formula (11) indicates that, in
the first approximation, the relative delay time of the magnetic reversal
caused by eddy currents does not depend on the rate of magnetic reversal,
and is directly proportional to the square of the plate thickness. The
permissible thickness of laminated cores, which guarantees the maximum
rate of recording and reading of information may be calculated from
formula (11). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1960

Card 3/3

VITKOV, Matvey Grigor'yevich, aspirant

     Effect of the electrical properties of a material on impulse
remagnetization processes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3
no.12:14-19 '60.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo
enerteticheskogo instituta.
               (Magnetic materials)

KHAZANOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VITKOV, M.G., insh.

Potometer for measuring high brightness levels. Svetotekhnika
4 no.2:16-18 F '58.   (MIRA 11:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
            (Photometer)

VITKOV, M.G. (Moskva)

Calculation of pulse parameters of ferromagnetic plates and
ribbon-type cores. Avtom.i telem. 23 no.12:1686-1691 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Cores (Electricity)) (Ferrates)

VITKOV, M.G.

Powerful d.c. solenoids. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.2:
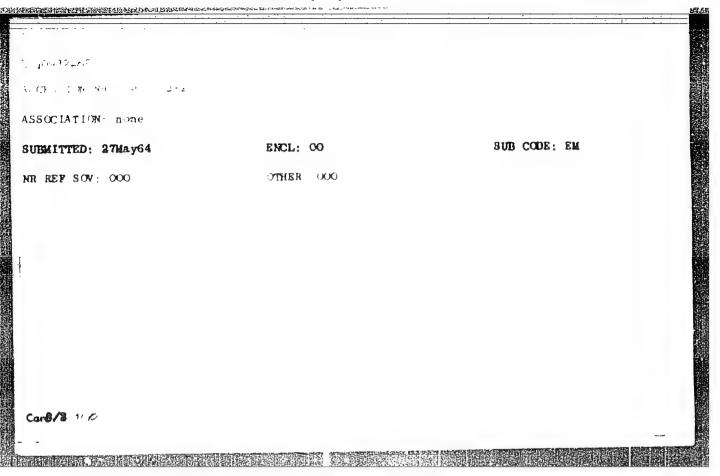71-78 '59.   (MIRA 13:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki
Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
           (Solenoids)

ZIAKOV, M.G.

Nonplanar rotation of the magnetization vector in crystals.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15 no.4:513-524   O '62.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR:

AUTHOR: ...kov, M

TITLE:

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 4 3

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, pulsed magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The author discusses ...
field into the region enclosed by an ...
electric conductivity and magnetic permeability ...
...

Card 1/2

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27May64   ENCL: OO   SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: OOO   OTHER   OOO

Card 8/8

8(5)   SOV/161-59-1-1/25
AUTHOR: Vitkov, Matvey Grigor'yevich, Aspirant

TITLE: Computation of Magnetic Fields by the Grid Method

ABSTRACT: A method for the computation of the magnetic field of multi-
            layer coreless magnet coils is presented here. The coils are
            bodies of rotation of random cross section. The computation
            is carried out for points on the axis of rotation. The integra-
            tion of the volume of the magnetic coil leads in most cases to
            cumbersome formulas. A numerical computation of the field by
            subdivision of the volume into regions of equal effect, is there-
            fore suggested here. These regions are computed in such a way
            that they guarantee equal field intensity in the reference
            point 0, figure 1, at a given density of the current flowing
            through the axial section of the region. The axial section of
            the regions of equal effect is shown in figure 2. These regions
            form a grid around the point 0. The grid is drawn on tracing
            paper, and constitutes the main computing device. The subdivision
            of the volume into regions of equal effect is described, and
Card 1/2   the entire procedure is explained. The publication of this arti-

SOV/161-59-1-1/25

Computation of Magnetic Fields by the Grid Method

cle was recommended by the institute mentioned under "Association".
There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo
energeticheskogo instituta (Chair of Theoretical Principles
of Electrical Engineering at the Moscow Institute of Power
Engineering)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1958

Card 2/2

22641

9.4300 (1147, 1155, 1151)

S/144/60/000/012/001/005
E194/E255

AUTHOR: Vitkov, M. G., Aspirant

TITLE: The Influence of the Electrical Properties of the
               Material on the Process of Impulse Remagnetization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekh-
               anika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 14-19

TEXT: There are now extensive experimental investigations
of impulse remagnetization of various ferrous-magnetic cores in
the form of permalloy strip, ferrite discs and the like. Hence
it is important to provide a quantitative assessment of the
influence of the electrical properties of ferro-magnetics on the
remagnetization process. This influence may be decisive and
completely outweigh other aspects of the effect. On the other
hand in many interesting cases the electrical properties are of
only secondary importance and are easily taken into account. This
latter case will be considered first. The analysis is based on
the well-known semi-empirical equation describing the dynamics of
impulse remagnetization $\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} = r(B) \left[H - H_0 \right]$ $H \geqslant H_0$ where

Card 1/4

22641

S/144/60/000/012/001/005
E194/E255

The Influence of the Electrical Properties of the Material on the
Process of Impulse Remagnetization

B is the magnetic induction of a certain layer of the magnetic
material, t is the time, and H the magnetic field intensity, H_0
the characteristic of the magnetic material which is considered
approximately constant; r (B) is a dynamic function of the
magnetic material, the maximum value of which is denoted by r_m.
This equation is then rewritten in integral form as a function of
B and B_n, where B_n is the initial value of induction. A typical
remagnetization curve is then considered, corresponding to the
case when the dynamic function r (B) is represented by a quadratic
approximation. The remagnetization curve may then be represented
by three straight-line segments, and expressions are derived for
remagnetization of a strip by an impulse. The expressions are
easily generalized for cores of different shape. However, as the
core size increases, eddy currents become more important and there
is also a greater error in the approximations used. The influence
of eddy current is then considered for the case of a core consist-
ing of two strips where the wave equation of the problem during

Card 2/4

22641

S/144/60/000/012/001/005
E194/E255

The Influence of the Electrical Properties of the Material on the Process of Impulse Remagnetization

remagnetization along the Z axis is:

$$\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} = \sigma \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

which is integrated to obtain:

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} = \sigma \left(B - B_k \right)$$

The boundary conditions are then stated and the equation reconstructed to give a general solution in exponential form. Thus, given an arbitrary value of the axial impulse Q_0 its distribution is calculated over the section of the strip. Then the method of obtaining the mean value of magnetic induction over the section is explained. Remagnetization curves are plotted for various conditions. As the strip thickness increases, the remagnetization

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22641

S/144/60/000/012/001/005
E194/E255

The Influence of the Electrical Properties of the Material on the
Process of Impulse Remagnetization

curves rapidly approximate to a limiting case for which the shape
does not depend on the dynamics of remagnetization of the core
materials. The transition is practically complete for ordinary
cores made of strip about 50 microns thick. This apparently
explains the good agreement between experiment and the approximate
theory given above, which is accordingly recommended for designing
instruments with cores of 20 microns thick or more. The author
thanks Professor K. M. Polivanov for valuable suggestions.   There
are 4 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskich osnov elektrotekhniki
               Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta
               (Department of Basic Theory of Electrical Engineer-
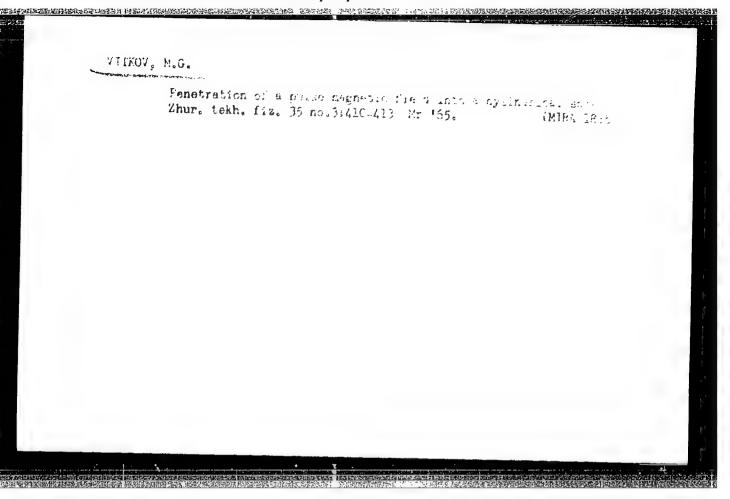   ing, Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1960

Card 4/4

L 3034-66   EWT(1)/T/EWA(h)   IJP(c)   AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5018259   UR/0108/65/020/007/0026/0027
                                           621.3.014

AUTHOR: Vitkov, M. G.

TITLE: Skin effect in a semiconductor cylinder

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 7, 1965, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: skin effect

ABSTRACT: Curves characterizing skin effect in semiconductor cylinder are
calculated and plotted. The cylinder radius is assumed to be small in comparison
with the wavelength of the surrounding field. Two cases are analyzed: (1) The
impedance is estimated when the electric field is longitudinal and the electric
current flows along the cylinder; (2) The complex permeability is estimated when
a longitudinal magnetic flux reverses. The analysis is connected with the A. H. Frei
and M. J. O. Strutt work on the skin effect in a semiconductor plate (PIRE) 1960,
v. 48, no. 7). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jan63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC

Card 1/1   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 002

VITKOV, M.G.

Penetration of a pulse magnetic field into a cylindrical, etc.
Zhur. tekh. fiz. 35 no.3:410-413 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LOMONOSOV, Vsevolod Yur'yevich; POLIVANOV, Konstantin Mikhaylovich;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHAMAYEV, Yu.M.; VITKOV, M.G.; POLIVANOV,
Konstantin Mikhaylovich. ANTIK, I.V., red.; BORUNOV, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Electrical engineering; basic concepts] Elektrotekhnika;
osnovnye poniatiia. Izd.9., perer. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo,
1960. 391 p.   (MIRA 13:9)
            (Electric engineering)

VITKOV, M.G.

Grid calculation of magnetic fields. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; elektro-
mekh. i avtom. no.1:3-5 '59.   (MIRA 12:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Mosk-
ovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
                              (Electric coils)

VITKOV, M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4393

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizike, fiziko-khimicheskim svoystvam ferritov i fizicheskim osnovam ikh primeneniya. 3d, Minsk, 1959

Ferrity; fizicheskiye i fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva. Doklady (Ferrite; Physical and Physicochemical Properties. Reports) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 655 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Nauchnyy sovet po magnetizmu AN SSSR. Otdel fiziki tverdogo tela i poluprovodnikov AN BSSR.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: N. N. Sirota, Academician of the Academy of Sciences BSSR; K. P. Belov, Professor; Ye. I. Kondorskiy, Professor; K. M. Polivanov, Professor; R. V. Telesnin, Professor; G. A. Smolenskiy, Professor; M. M. Shol'ts, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; E. M. Smolyarenko; and L. A. Bashkirov; Ed. of Publishing House; S. Kholyavskiy; Tech. Ed.; I. Volokhanovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, physical chemists, radio electronics engineers, and technical personnel engaged in the production and use of ferromagnetic materials. It may also be used by students in advanced courses in radio electronics, physics, and physical chemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains reports presented at the Third All-Union Conference on Ferrites held in Minsk, Belorussian SSR. The reports deal with magnetic transformation, electrical and physicochemical properties of ferrites, studies of the growth of ferrite single crystals, problems in the chemical and physicochemical analysis of ferrites, studies of ferrites having rectangular hysteresis loops and multicomponent ferrite systems exhibiting spontaneous rectangularity, problems in magnetic structure, highly coercive ferrites, magnetic spectroscopy, ferromagnetic resonance, magneto-optics, physical principles of using ferrite components in electrical circuits, anisotropy of electrical and magnetic properties, etc. The Committee on Magnetism, AS USSR (S. V. Vonsovskiy, Chairman) organized the conference. References accompany individual articles.

Ferrites (Cont.)   SOV/4393

Telesnin, R. V., and A. M. Ovchinnikova. Temperature Dependence of the Magnetic Viscosity of Ferrite Garnets of Yttrium and Gadolinium   325

Pheenko, I. I. On the Temperature Dependence of Magnetic Viscosity of Ferrites   330

Polivanov, K. M. Analysis of Variations in Average Magnetization and Their Effect on Its Dynamics   332

Fakidov, I. I. Theory of Processes of Pulsed Reversal of Magnetization in Ferrites   346

Pirozi, A. I. The Effect of Temperature on the Process of Magnetization Reversal in Ferrite Cores   352

Vitkov, M. G., and V. I. Dyatlov. Evaluation of the Effect of Eddy Currents During the Reversal of Magnetization of Ferrite Cores with Rectangular Hysteresis Loop   359

Card 11/18

Card 4/18

POLIVANOV, K.M.; DEMLEV, V.L.; TITOV, M.G.

Calculation of a remagnetization process with consideration of the surface effect and dynamic properties of a substance. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 4 no.6:653-657 N-D '61.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta.
                    (Cores (Electricity))

VITKOV, M.G. (Moskva)

Notice of a weak surface effect in the remagnetization of a ferromagnetic plate. Avtom. i telem. 21 no.10:1393-1400 O '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Cores (Electricity))   (Ferromagnetism)

VITKOV, P.V.

      Botanical garden in the White Sea region. Priroda 50 no.6:91-92
      Je '61.   (MIRA 14:5)

      1. Solovetskaya srednyaya shkola, ostrov Solovki.
           (Solovetskiye Islands—Botanical gardens)

KOSTYUKOV. V. (UA9EU) (Kachkanar Sverdlovskoy oblasti); ZHOMOV, Yu. (UA3FG);
    REKACH, A., master sporta, sud'ya vsesoyuznoy kategorii; VITKOV, S.
    (UB5EHO)

    Short and ultrashort radio waves. Radio no.6:13-14 Je '65.

                                                    (MIRA 18:1)

COUNTRY   : Bulgaria   H-10
CATEGORY   : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
               Applications--Catalysts and Sorbents.
ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.   57160

AUTHOR   : Ivanov, D. and Vitkov, Ts.
INST.   : Not given
TITLE   : Catalysts for the Conversion of Carbon Dioxide
               with Steam [Water Gas Reaction]

ORIG. PUB.   : Tezhka Promyshlenost, 7, No 3, 12-17 (1955)

ABSTRACT   : The following catalysts have been prepared in
               the laboratory of the Stalin Chemical Trust
               (Dimitrovgrad): (1) 92% Fe_2O_3 and 7% Cr_2O_3,
               (2) 90% Fe_2O_3 -7% Al_2O_3, (3) 60% MgO, 30% Fe_2O_3,
               3% Cr_2O_3, and 3% Al_2O_3. The first catalyst listed
               closely approximates in structure and in composi-
               tion the commercial catalysts. Laboratory tests
               failed to show any marked differences in catalytic
               activity (all of the catalysts used were subjected
               to a preliminary low-temperature reduction).
                                            Yu. Satunovskiy

CARD: 1/1

                        186

VITKOV, Ts.D.

Apparatus for the analysis of argon. Khim i industriia 34 no.2:74-75
'62.

VITKOVA, D.; VITEK, V.

Remarks on the kinetic energy of atmospheric circulation.
Meteor zpravy 15 no.3/4:104-105 Ag '62.

1. Hydrometeorologicky ustav, Laborator meteorologie,
Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

KUCHEL, O.; PACOVSKY, V.; VITKOVA, E.

Effect of pituitrin and diamox on the excretion of osmotically-bound
and free water in diabetes insipidus. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.32-33:
1001-1006 14 Aug 59.

1. III. interni klinika a laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus
fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat.
          (DIABETES INSIPIDUS, physiol.)
          (ACETAZOLAMIDE, pharmacol.)
          (PITUITARY GLAND POSTERIOR, hormones)

GORANOV, Al.; VITKOV, V.G.; PETROV, P.St.

Perlites in the Eastern Rhodope Mountains. Izv Geol inst BAN 8:323-345
'60.   (EEAI 10:5)
        (Bulgaria--Pearlite)

VITKOVA, D.; VITEK, V.

Some dynamic conditions for the existence of equatorial zonal flow. Meteor zpravy 15 no.2:33-34 '62.

1. Hydrometeorologicky ustav, Laborator meteorologie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

VITEK, Vojtech; VITKOVA, Dagmar

On the theory of equatorial westrelies. Studia geophys 6 no.1:
102-103 '62.

1. Meteorological Laboratory, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague; Hydrometeorological Institute Prague. Address: Bocni II,
Praha 4 - Sporilov; Praha, Ruzyne, letiste.

KUCHEL, O.; PACOVSKY, V.; VITKOVA, E.; STEJSKAL, J.

Significance of minerale-corticoid secretion by the adrenal cortex in diabetes insipidus. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.32-33: 1009-1013 14 Aug 59.

1. III. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi a laboratore pro endokrinologii a metabolismus v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat. I. detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Svejcar.
            (DIABETES INSIPIDUS, urine)
            (ALDOSTERONE, urine)

KUCHEL,O.; PACOVSKY,V.; VITKOVA,E.; Technicka spoluprace: M. Kucharova,
        M.Kucerova.

        On-the mechanism of.appearance of edema in a rare type of diabetes
        insipidus. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.39:1219-1226 25 S .' 59.

        1. III. interni klinika a laboratore pro endokrinologii a metabolismus
        fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef
        Charvat.
                (EDEMA etiol.)
                (DIABETES INSIPIDUS compl.)

KOMARKOVA, A.; VITKOVA, E.; PACOVSKY, V.; VOSTAL, J.; BLEHA, O.

> Citric acid and metabolic diseases of the bone. I. Preliminary
> communication. Certain new finding on metabolic relation of citric
> acid to bones. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.32-33:1016-1019 14 Aug 59.
>
> 1. Ustredni laboratore fakultni nemocnice v Praze, prednosta MUDr.
> Jan Krabane a III. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi
> KU v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat.
>   (CITRATES, metab.)
>   (BONE AND BONES, metab.)

KOMARKOVA, A.; PACOVSKY, V.; VOSTAL, J.; BLEHA, O.; VITKOVA, E.

Citric acid and metabolic diseases of the bone, II. Citric acid
in serum and urine in bone diseases and in calcium metabolism disorders.
Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.32-33:1019-1022 14 Aug 59.

1. III. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, pred-
nosta akademik J. Charvat. Ustredni laboratore fakultni nemocnice v
Praze, prednosta as. dr. J. Hrabane. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z
povolani v Praze, prednosta prof. J. Teisinger.
        (CITRATES, metab.)
        (BONE DISEASES, metab.)
        (CALCIUM, metab.)

BLEHA, Otakar; PACOVSKY, Vladimir; KOMARKOVA, Alena; VITKOVA, Eva; VOSTAL, Jaro-
slav

Primary hyporparathyroidism. Sborn. lek. 61 no.3:53-59 Mar 59.

1. III. interni klinika fakulty všeobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy univer-
sity v Praze prednosta akademik j. Charvat.
          (PARATHYROID GLAND, dis.
              hyperfunct. (Cz))

841. SOME NEW ASPECTS OF THE ACTION OF ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE
UPON THE OSMOTIC ACTIVITY OF THE KIDNEY - Niektoré nové poh-
lady na pôsobenie antidiuretického hormónu na osmotickú činnosť obličiek -
Kadlec O. , Vítková E. and Pacovský V. III. Int. Klin. a Lab.
pre Endokrinol. a Metab. Fak. Všeobecného Lek. Karlovej Univ. , Praha -
BRATISL. LEK. LISTY 1959, 39(I)/8 (482-492) Graphs 3 Tables 1

The method of osmolar clearance determination makes possible the differentiation
between osmotically-bound water and solute-free water, and hence affords a better
insight into the renal changes after neurohypophyseal extract treatment. Polyuria
in diabetes insipidus is a function of the charge of solutes. On vasopressin admini-
stration a decrease of osmotically-bound water takes place and instead of the
original excretion, water without solutes is reabsorbed. Simultaneously the total
amount of excreted solutes decreases, i. e. not only Na but also other solutes,
especially urea. This explains the recent theory of Berliner: vasopressin in-
creases the permeability of the collecting tubules not only for water, but also for
urea thus improving the conditions of concentration in the terminal part of the
nephron. From the examinations made in several patients with diabetes insipidus,
it is concluded that the cause of diabetes insipidus may lie outside the hypothalamic-
hypophyseal system.   Schreiber - Prague (III, 6)

KOMARKOVA, Alena; VOSTAL, Jaroslav; PACOVSKY, Vladimir; BLEHA, Otakar; VITKOVA,
Eva

Certain recent biochemical and metabolic findings in hyperparathyroidism.
Sborn. lek. 61 no.3:60-69 Mar 59.

1. Ustredi laboratore fakultni nemocnice v Praze 2, prednosta dr. J. Hrabane
Ustav hygieny prace chorob z povolani v Praze, prednosta prof. J. Teisinger
III, interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v
Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat.
            (PARATHYROID GLAND, dis.
                hyperfunct., metab. aspects (Cz))

PACOUSKY, Vladimir; VITKOVA, Eva; KOMARKOVA, Alena; VOSTAL, Jaroslav; DUBOVSKY, Jiri; BLEHA, Otakar

Certain nephrological aspects of sympatomatology and diagnosis of primary hyperparathyroidism. Sborn. lek. 61 no.3:82-90 Mar 59.

1. III. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat Ustredni laboratore fakultni nemoc- nice v Praze prednosta dr. J. Hrabane Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povo- lani v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Teisinger.

> (PARATHYROID GLAND, dis.
>   hyperfunct., renal changes (Cz))
> (KIDNEYS, in var. dis.
>   hyperparathyroidism. (Cz))

VITKOVA, M.

VOTAVA, Z.; RASKOVA, H.; VEJVODOVA, L.; VITKOVA, M.

Effect of methylisothiourea on respiration. Bio. listy 31 no.1:30-35
27 May 50.   (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Institute for Research and Controls SPOFA and of the
Pharmacological Institute of Charles University.

VOTAVA, Z.; VITKOVA, M.

Effect of atropine transentine H and prospasmin on the intestinal function and salivation in rabbit. Biol. listy, Praha 32 no.3:192-200 Dec 51.

(CIML 21:5)

1. Of the Research Institute of Biology and Pharmacology (Head-- E. Blum, M.D.).

FILIPPOV, I.; VITKOVA, N.

New cooling systems for electric machines. NTO no.3:30 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Electric machinery--Cooling)

VITKOVA, N.P.

In the scientific and technical council of the plant. Elektrosila
no.14:112-114   '56.   (MIRA 12:12)
                   (Power engineering)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KVICALA, V., with technical cooperation of BOuCEK, J., ZLAU, V.,
and VITKOVA, S., Neurological Clinic (Neurologicka klinika),
Faculty of General Medicine (Fakulta vseobecneho lekarstvi),
Charle University, Prague, Academician K. HENNER, director; and
Biophysics Institute (Biofyzikalni ustav), Faculty of General
Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Docent Dr Zdenek DIENST-
BIER, director [individual affiliations cannot be determined].

"Cerebral Circulography With Radioisotopes"

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: Described is a
method of investigating cerebral circulation by intravenous
administration of I¹³¹ of serum albumin. Magnetic recording and
registration by means of ECG were also tried out. The shape of
the curve is determined by the condition of cerebral vessels,
but is also influenced by the extracerebral cardiovascular
system. Compared are curves of the right and left sides in
healthy and sick persons. Differentiation between the various
types of brain lesions is sometimes possible according to a
delayed onset and apex of the curve on the side of the curve.
Comparison of curves of different patients is more difficult.
Significantly wider curves with a slower rise and fall were
found in pronounced cerebral arteriosclerosis. Twenty-two

KVICALA, V.; Technicka spoluprace: BOUCEK, J.; VITKOVA, S.

Gamma encephalography in brain tumors in children. Cesk.
pediat. 18 no.4:313-319 Ap '63.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobec. lekarstvi KU v Praze,
prednosta akad. K. Henner Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobec.
lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier.
(SERUM ALBUMIN, RADIOIODINATED)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (RADIATION SCANNING)
(GLIOMA) (MENINGIOMA) (GLIOMA MULTIFORME)
(NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS) (EPILEPSY)
(ENCEPHALITIS) (HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL)
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL)

KVICALA, V.; BOUCEK,J.; ELAN, V.; VITKOVA,S.

Cerebral circulography with radioisotopes. Cas. lek. cesk.
104 no.3:64-68 22 Ja '65

1. Neurologiska klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy
University v Praze (prednosta akademik K. Henner); Biofyzi-
kalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University
v Praze (prednosta - doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier).

KVICALA, V.; BOUCEK, J.; KLAN,V.; VITKOVA, S.

Determination of cerebral circulation with the use of I-131
labeled serumalbumin. Acta univ. Carol [med] (Praha): Suppl.18:
19-23 '64.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Univer-
sity Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: akademik Kamil Henner) a
Biofysikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University
Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier).

KVICALA, V.; Technicka spoluprace: BOUCEK, J.; KLAN, V.; VITKOVA, S.

Determination of cerebral circulation with the aid of radio-isotopes. Cesk. neurol. 26 no.4:259-265 Jl '63.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta akad. K. Henner. Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.

(SERUM ALBUMIN RADIO-IODINATED)
(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION)

L 22402-66   EWT(1)/T   JK
ACC NR: AP5021656   (A)   SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/004/0215/0220

AUTHOR: Vitkova, V.; Richter, J.

ORG: Regional Public Health-Epidemilogical Station KUNZ of the North Czech KNV
(Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice KUNZ Severoceskeho KNV, Usti nad Labem)

TITLE: The tularemia epidemic in the northern region of Czechoslovakia (North
Bohemia Region) in the Year 1961-1962

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965,
215-220

TOPIC TAGS: epidemiology, medical science, preventive medicine, disease incidence,
tularemia, bacterial disease, infective disease

ABSTRACT: The territorial reorganization of 1960 added to the region of northern
Czechoslovakia (North Bohemia) the Kadan (Kadan) and Podborany (Podborany) districts
as marked by the appearance of endemic tularemia. This article reports on the epi-
demic of tularemia in North Bohemia in 1961 and 1962 during which 269 people, for the
most part agricultural and farm workers occupied in crop raising, fell ill with the
disease. The first cases of the disease, which appeared in November, 1961, did not
lead to the initiation of any extraordinary hygienic measures. The active search for
cases of tularemia only began after information was proffered by the Ustav epidemio-
logie a mikrobiologie in Prague (The Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology) on

Card 1/3

L 22407-66

ACC NR: AP5021556   4

the increased incidence of tularemia. This search uncovered many other cases and
also the territorial extent of the disease. The epidemic reached its maximum in
January, 1962, and died out around April of the same year. It is assumed that the ac-
tual number of cases of tularemia in humans was greater because a large percentage of
the cases was diagnosed as grippe. There actually was a grippe epidemic from January,
to February, 1962. It is pointed out that from the first cases of tularemia actively
searched out by the public health and epidemic services, not even one patient was
treated as a tularemia case. The statistics on the epidemic bring out the difficul-
ties faced by doctors in the countryside and in individual hospitals in the problem
of correct diagnosis. Meteorological conditions in 1961 in the north Czech region
were very favorable to the multiplication of small rodents which subsequently proved
to be the principal source of infection of humans. For the most part infection was
through the respiratory organ exposed in the preparation of infected feed and fodder
for domestic animals, cattle, etc. Of all the tularemia patients, 52.7% were afflict-
ed with the pulmonary form of the disease. In 24.2% of the cases the diseases was
marked only by fever, high temperature from 39 - 40°C, lack of appetite, headache,
aching of the limbs. Tularemia was identified by the agglutination reaction with
antigen of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Prague and with antigen
of the Vyzkumny ustav veterinarneho in Brno (Research Veterinary Institute). In all,
1,182 tests were made of which 587 proved positive in the case of 269 patients sick
with tularemia. The most effective measure against the spread of tularemia is con-
sidered to be vaccination of the people most exposed to this infection. It is conclud-

Card 2/3

L 22407-66
ACC NR: AP5021356

ed that diagnostic methods shall have to be improved in the hospitals and in the countryside, in particular in those regions where new outbreaks of tularemia can be expected. The task of veterinarians and the public health and epidemic control services is to maintain those conditions most likely to discourage the transmission and spread of this infection. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 06   SUBM DATE: none   ORIG REF: 009   OTH REF: 010

Card 3/3

L 22406-66   EWT(1)/T   JK
ACC NR: AP5021657   (A)   SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/004/0221/0224

AUTHOR: Richter, J.; Vitkova, V.; Stehlik, J.; Minarikova, H.

ORG: Regional Public Health Epidemiological Station KUNZ of the North Czech KNV
(Krayska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice KUNZ Severoceskeho KNV, Usti nad Labem);
District Public Health Epidemiological Station OUNZ (Okresni hygienicko-epidemiolo-
gicka stanice OUNZ, Teplice)

TITLE: The dynamics of tularemia antibodies following vaccination with live tularemia
vaccine

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965,
221-224

TOPIC TAGS: hygiene, health, health service, disease incidence, epidemiology, diag-
nostic instrument, preventive medicine

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the vaccination of the most exposed groups of the
population to the tularemia epidemic in the northern region of Czechoslovakia (North
Bohemia) and the determination of those inhabitants most subject to infection. Be-
cause of lack of experience with vaccines and vaccination technique it was decided to
carry out the "control" of vaccination by following up the formation of tularemia
antibodies in the vaccinated groups at specific time intervals. Sixty-eight (68)

Card 1/3

L 22406-66

ACC NR: AP5021657

people in whom tularemia antibodies had not been detected before vaccination were in-
cluded in the control group. These were subsequently vaccinated and a record kept of
the positive, negative and weak post-vaccination reactions. Dry, live tularemia vac-
cine prepared at the Odesky Institut epidemiologie a mikrobiologie I.I. Mecnikova
(The I.I. Mechnikov Odessa Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology) in the USSR
and the vaccinations and recording of the reactions were carried out in accordance
with a vaccination handbook also of Soviet origin. Serum was taken from those who
had been vaccinated at intervals of 30, 90, and 360 days after vaccination and stored
at -20°C until laboratory evaluation time. The presence of P. tularensis antibodies
(by the agglutination and the indirect haemagglutination reactions) and of Br. abortus
agglutination antibodies was determined. The serum in the determination of agglutina-
tion antibodies was diluted in geometric series from 1:10 to 1:1280 and the reaction
proceeded over 18 hrs. of incubation at 37°C. Dr. Hauser of KHES in Ceske Budejovice
supplied the raw, unprocessed polysaccharide antigen prepared from the P. tularensis
strain 645/62 Ref. Of the 68 samples of serum investigated, tularemia antibodies
were found by the agglutination method or the indirect agglutination method in 53 of
them, and of these latter, 51 samples of serum were from patients designated as posi-
tive after vaccination, and two samples of serum from patients designated as slightly
positive. Antibodies against Br. abortus were not detected in a single case. Suc-
cess in the vaccination operation must be attributed to perfect mastery of the vac-
cination technique, but also to the correct interpretation of the vaccination reac-
tion. In comparison with other researchers in the field, the authors feel that the

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L 22406-66
ACC NR: AP5021657

number of antibodies detected by the methods used appears relatively low. P. Cizek
did the statistical evaluation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06   SUBM DATE: none   ORIG REF: 004   OTH REF: 013

Card 3/3

VITKOVIC, Zlatko, Dr.

Estimation of disability as an important element in medical practice. Lijec.vjes. 77 no.1-2:95-105 Jan-Feb. '55.

1. Iz Zavoda za socijalno osiguranje NR Hrvatske.
(WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE,
estimation of disability, importance in med.(Ser))

VITKOVICH, M.E.; KROTKOVA, O.O., redaktor; GRIBOVA, G.I., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Geography: textbook for class 4 of the elementary school.
Translated from 4.ed. of Uchpedgiz of the R.S.F.S.R.) Geografiia;
pidruchnyk dlia 4-ho klasu pochatkovoi shkoly. Pereklad z chet-
vertoho vydaniia p'ate. Kyiv, Derzhavne uchbovo-pedagog. vyd-vo
"Radians'ka shkola," 1953. 151 p.   (MLRA 8:9)
          (Geography)

VETKOVICH, M   IE

JOGHRAFIYA (GEOGEOGRAPHY) IBTIDAI MEKTEBIN 4- CINFI UCHUN. BAKY, AZERBAIJAN
DÖBLET NESHRIYYATI, 1954.
166 P. ILLUS.

SO: N/5
      621.1
      .V8

VITKOVICH, N. E.

"Geography", Textbook for the 4th Class of Beginners' School, 1953

XVIII - 4

VITKOVICH, N.Ye.

[Geography; a textbook for the 4th grade in elementary schools]
Geografiia; uchebnik dlia 4 klassa nachal'noi shkoly. Izd.3.
Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo, 1951. 159 p.   (MIRA 13:8)
        (Physical geography)

VITKOVICH, V.

VITKOVICH, V. ...Kirgiziia. /Moskva7, Molodaia gvardiia, 1938. 99 p.

DLC: DK861.K5V5

NN   NNC

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951, Unclassified

VITKOVICH, VIKTOR

    Kirghizia today; travel notes. Moscow, Foreign Language Publishing
House /1960?/

    209 p. illus. 23 cm.

    Translated from the original Russian: S vami po Kirgizii, Moscow, 1958.

VITKEVICH, V.

Description and Travel – Uzbekistan

"Journey through Soviet Uzbekistan." V. Vitkevich. Revised by Z.M. Akramov. Geog. v shkole no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

Vitkovich, Victor

"Journey through Soviet Uzbekistan."   Reviewed by Z.M. Akramov. Geog. v shkole
No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

VITYOVICH, V., AUTHOR

Uzbekistan - Description and Travel

"Journey thrugh Soviet Uzbekistan."   Reviewed by Z. ". Akram v. Geo. v. article "o. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

VITKOVICH, V. I.

USSR/Agriculture - Plant Growth

Card 1/1

Author   :   Vitkovich, V. I., Prof.

Title   :   The sun and an increased harvest

Periodical :   Nauka i Zhizn' 21/4, 21-22, April 1954

Abstract   :   The article recounts the known biological processes in plant
                growth. It was found that the sun increases the sugar content
                in beets. Flax and hemp grown where days are short develop
                as oil-bearing plants and where the days are long they become
                good sources of spinning material. Experiments show that by
                running the rows north and south an increase of 9-12 hundred-
                weight per hectare could be attained in the potato crop and 5
                hundredweight for rye.

Institution :   ....

Submitted   :   ....

VITKOVICH, Viktor; MALININA, G., redaktor; TERYUSHIN, M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Travels in Soviet Uzbekistan] Puteshestvie po Sovetskomu Uzbekista-
nu. [Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop.] Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia
gvardiia," 1953. 308 p.   (MLRA 7:11)
        (Uzbekistan--Description and travel)

VITKOVICH, VIKTOR

M. Puteshestviye po Sovetskomm Uzbekistanu (Journey through Soviet Uzbekistan), 1951, Moskva.

Soviet Source: Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 112189. Unclassified.

VITKOVICH, Viktor Stanislavovich.; MALININA, G., red.; TERYUSHIN, M., tekhn. red.

[Through Kirghizia with you] S vami po Kirgizii. [Moskva] Izd-vo
TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1958. 334 p.   (MIRA 11:11)
                    (Kirghizistan--Description and travel)

VITKOVSKA M., CIK J., PALESOVA K. and SIMONCIC R.

2333. CIK J., PALESOVA K., SIMONCIC R. and VITKOVSKA M. Studijna tvorivost, dermato-
venerol. Klin. LSFU, Bratislava, *Prieskum pripadov lupus vulgaris rezistentnych
voci vitaminu D 2 v Bratislavskom kraji. Vitamin D-refractory cases of lupus
vulgaris in the Bratislava district BRATISLAVSKE LEKARS. LISTY 1953, 33/12 (1141-
1147) (XIII, 15)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA: Section XIII, Vol. 8, No. 10

VITKOVSKAYA

POLAND/ Microbiology. General Microbiology   F-1   .

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24063

Author : Lapinskiy, Vitkovskaya
Inst   : Not given
Title   : New Salmonella Type Isolated in Gdansk Region.

Orig Pub: Med. doswiad. i mikrobiol., 1957, 9, No 3, 259-260

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

VITKOVSKAYA, G. L.

Blood glutathione in certain internal diseases. G. I.
Vitkovskaya. *Klin. Med.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1911 5(1933)—
The normal content of reduced glutathione (I) in the
venous blood of healthy persons is 21.36 mg. % . No
changes in I were observed in cases of heart disease without
acute symptoms and in rheumatic polyarthritis. Patients
with diseases of the endocrine system show a decrease in
reduced I while hyperthyroidism is characterized by an
increase in reduced I.   S. A. Karjala

VITKOVSKAYA, G. L.

37627

zhellioochnaya sekpetsiya pri tuberklilize. trudy tomskogo med. in-ta im. molotova. t. XV, 1949, s. 144-46

SO: Let opis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

VITKOVSKAYA, G.L.

YABLOKOV, D.D., professor; VORONOVA, A.M., assistent; VITKOVSKAYA, G.L., assistent; PODOLYANIK, N.A., assistent.

Clinical aspects of silicosis in workers of metal mines. Bor'ba s sil. 1:232-239 '53.   (MLRa 7:10)

1. Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut im. V.M.Molotova (for Voronova, Vitkovskaya and Podolyanik) 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yablokov).
        (LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

VITKOVSKAYA, G.L.; ORDINA, O.M. (Tomsk)

Pheochromocytoma with a malignant form of hypertension. Probl.
endok.i gorm. 7 no.3:112-114 '61.   (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - prof. B.M.
Shershevskiy) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof.
I.V. Toroptsev) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
          (ADRENAL GLANDS--TUMORS)   (HYPERTENSION)

SHUSTOVA, I.F., assistent; VITKOVSKAYA, M.E., ordinator; BOBOMOLOVA, N.N.,
        vrach gorodskoy epidstantsii

    Further observations on the treatment of dysentery in adults with
    furacilin and late results of an epidemiological investigation.
    Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:216-218 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

    1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent M.Ye. Gal'perin)
    Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
            (DYSENTERY)   (FURACILIN)

VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.; ZABRODSKIY, A.G.

Preservation of amylolytic ferments in processing malt with water
and disinfectants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;pishch. tekh. no.3:
62-67 '60.   (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i
likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti, Laboratoriya spirtovogo i
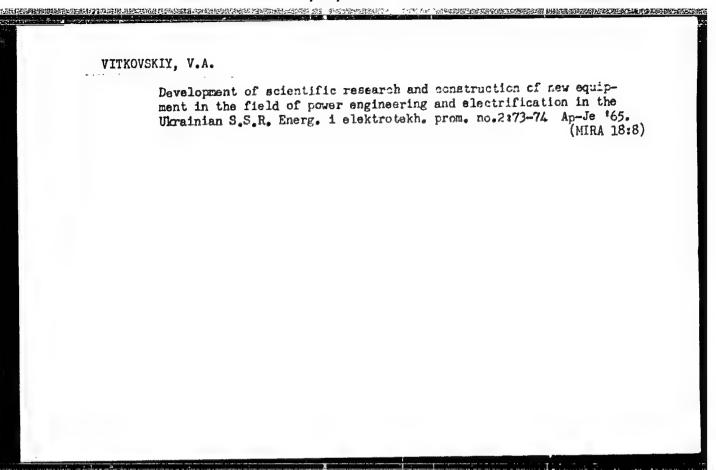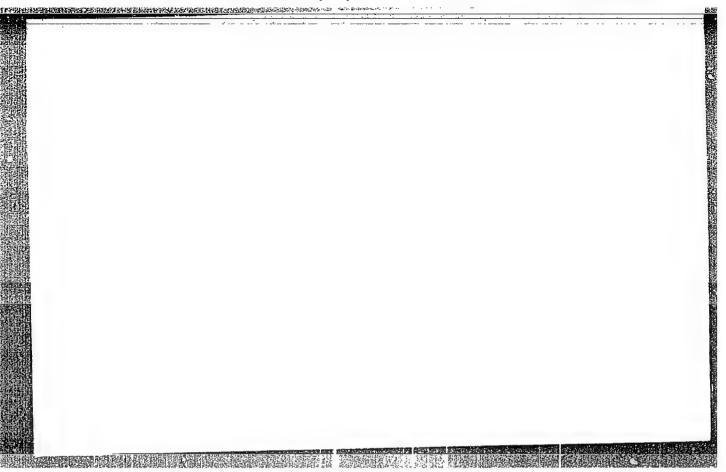drozhzhevogo proizvodstva.
                         (Malt)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.

Fermentation by yeast of concentrated molasses worts mixed with
grain and potato mash. Trudy Ukr.NIISP no.8:25-30   '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.; ORLOVSKIY, Ya.K.

Technological and chemical production control in the manufacture
of alcohol from beet sugar molasses and starch-containing materials.
Trudy Ukr.NIISP no.8:115-123. '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.

Changes occurring in glucose under the action of aliphatic
alcohols. Trudy UkrNIISP no.5:175-187 '59.   (MIRA 16:11)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; POLOZHISHNIK, A.F.; VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.

Biochemical properties of soluble and insoluble malt amylase. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.4:55-61 '59.   (MIRA 13:2)
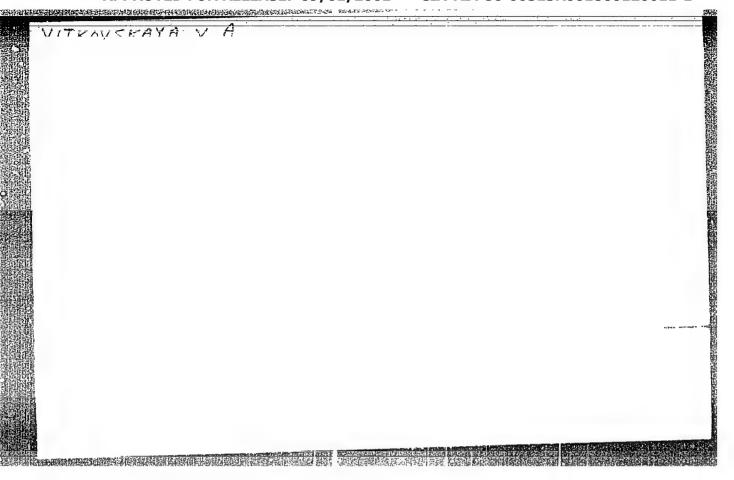
1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti. Laboratoriya tekhnologii spirtovogo i droshzhevogo proizvodstva.
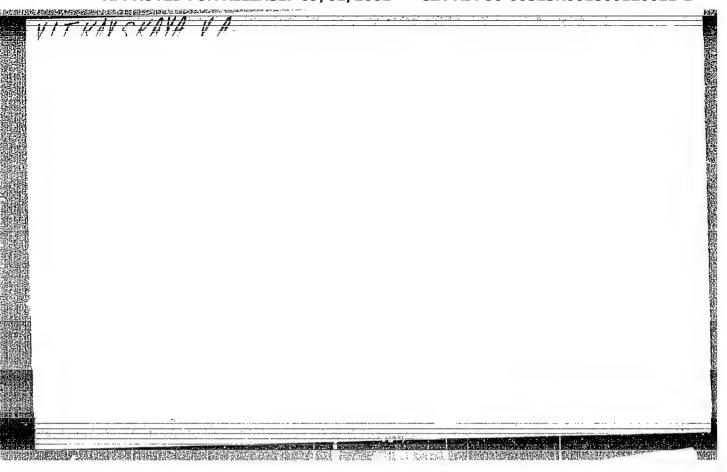   (Amylase)

VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.; ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; RASHKEVICH, T.V.

Optimal conditions for preparing a malt slurry. Spirt.
prom. 25 no.8:16-18 '59.   (MIRA 13:3)
(Malt)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; POLOZHISHNIK, A.F.; VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.

Determining the causes of the decrease in the activity of
malt amylase in alcoholic fermentation. Izv.vys.uchob.zav.;
pishch.tekh. no.3:57-64 '59.   (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i
likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti. Laboratoriya tekhnologii
spirtovogo i drozhzhevogo proizvodstva.
                (Fermentation)

VITKOVSKIY, V.A.

Development of scientific research and construction of new equipment in the field of power engineering and electrification in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:73-74 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.; ZABRODSKIY, A.G.

Unfermented sugars and dextrines from grain and molasses wort.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.no.6:37-43 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i
likerovodochnoy promyshlennosti, laboratoriya tekhnologii
spirtovogo i drozhzhevogo proizvodstva.

VITKOVSKAYA, V.A.; ZABRODSKIY, A.G.

Changes in the activity of a malt amylase complex under the influence of the temperature and concentration of the medium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.6:45-51 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti. Laboratoriya tekhnologii spirtovogo i drozhzhevogo proizvodstva.
(Malt) (Amylase)

VITKAVSKAYA V A

VITKAYSKAYA V.A.

I

USSR / Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34225

Author   : Vitkovskaya, V. V.
Inst   : Leningrad Agricultural Institute.
Title   : Content of Plastid Pigments in Relation to the Phase of
              Plant Growth.

Orig Pub   : Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 11, 61-68

Abstract   : Studies were conducted on dynamics of chlorophyll a and
              b, carotene and xanthophyll in the ontogeny of Diamant
              spring wheat growing in field conditions and in Mitscher-
              lich vegetation vessels according to the method of Gornev
              and Terent'yev (Tr. In-ta fiziol. rasteniy, 1950). Con-
              centration of chlorophyll was ascertained by the Lyubimenko
              spectrocolorimeter and photocolorimeter FK-53; concentra-
              tion of yellow pigments was established by Duboscq colo-
              rimeter. Separation of xanthophyll was made according to

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Yermakov (methods of biochemical plant research, 1952).
Accumulation of chlorophyll a occured during the period
starting with vernalization phase to the beginning of the
phase of flowering; after that, its content decreased. The
content of chlorophyll b remained unchanged. The content
of carotene progressively increased and reached its maximum
at the end of the fourth phase of growth. The content of
xanthophull increased without interruption until the plant's
flowering. Retardation of the development during the light
stage by an adverse photoperiod was stopping the accumulation
of chlorophyll a as wall as the yellow pigments, but did not
reflect on the content of chlorophyll b. Bibl., 15 titles.
-- S. S. Chernysheva.

Card 2/2

2

USSR / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism. I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34239

corresponding to that found in normal plant growth Plants growing on a short day and afterwards on a normal day basis, had marked increases in the quantity of carbohydrates at the expense of hemicellulose and cellulose tissues; in other words, at the expense of components, contents of which diminish with a short day. -- S. S. Chornysheva.

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VITKOVSKAYA, V. V.

    Vitkovskaya, V. V. —"Biochemical Changes in the Ontogenesis of Spring Wheat." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Agricultural Inst. Leningrad 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

VITKOVSKAYA, V.V.; BARANOV, A.A.

Effect of the age of leaves and the development of plants on the strength of the bond between chlorophyll and lipoprotein complex. Bot. zhur. 48 no.4:578-580 Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Pushkin.
        (Chlorophyll)   (Lipoproteins)

SOV/32-25-4-40/7

28(4)
AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I., Bogin, V. S., Vitkovskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Ultrasonic Generator for Laboratory Tests (Ul'trazvukovoy generator dlya laboratornykh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 477-478 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A generator UZG-3 was designed for laboratory tests in the field of industrial application of ultrasonics. The generator is calculated for an efficiency of 3 kw and a consumption capacity of 5 kw (supply with 220 v single-phase line current). It works in a frequency range of from 3 to 300 cycles continuously or in pulses. The pulses can be regulated in the range of from 30 to 1000 μsec, and the repetition frequency from 20 to 10000 cycles. A diagram of the generator is given (Figure) which shows that the individual parts - the generator, the voltage amplifier, the pulse modulator, the capacity amplifier and adjustable magnetizing rectifiers - are supplied separately. The description of the device says, among other things, that the above-mentioned capacity amplifier serves as an output circuit of the generator UZG-3 which is composed of a push-pull circuit with the tubes GU-80. The generator is used in investigations of different technological processes with an action of
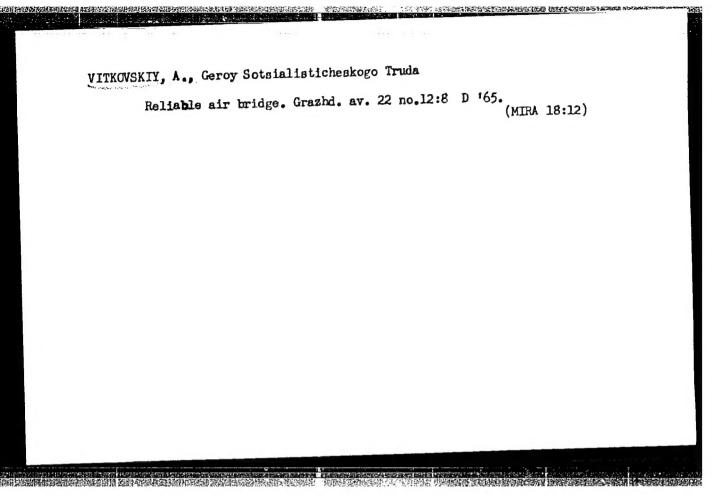
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Ultrasonic Generator for Laboratory Tests

oscillations of ultrasonic frequency, such as in purifications, mechanical treatment of hard and brittle materials, metal crystallizations, etc. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

VITKOVSKIY, A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, pilot 1-go klassa,
    komandir podrazdeleniya samoletov Tu-114

The winged dynasty "Tu." Kryl. rod. 15 no.2:18-19 F '64.
                                                    (MIRA 18:7)

VITKOVSKIY, A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Reliable air bridge. Grazhd. av. 22 no.12:8 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)